schools, they may be transferred to the latter schools; but generally they do not possess such qualification. There may be exceptions; no doubt there may be an instance like the one you mentioned of a graduate having put in eleven years' service and receiving only Rs. 22. Perhaps the reason why he is still there is that he is not efficient enough to be in an English school. If there are exceptional cases deserving special consideration, they should be brought to the notice of the educational authorities. Government can only lay down the policy; they cannot attend to each and every individual grievance.

109. Certain suggestions regarding educational policy in Travancore.

Mr. K. I. Kocheepan Mappillai (Member, Nominated) said that he completely agreed with what Mr. K. M. Mammen Mappillai had stated on the subject, and that he did not, therefore, wish to say anything more. He requested early action on the points mentioned by Mr. Mammen Mappillai.

110. The policy of Government as regards the vernaculars.

Mr. Kumaran Velayudhan (Member, Kartikapalli Taluk) observed that the policy of the Government, instead of encouraging the development of the vernaculars, tended to stifle their growth and regretted the abolition of the Malayalam section in the Huzur Office. It was deplorable that, at a time when the importance of the vernaculars was universally recognised, the necessity should have arisen for entering a plea on their behalf in a State which had all along earned a name for their special encouragement. The influence of English had unfortunately proved detrimental to Malayalam and in almost all departments a premium was put on English-knowing men. He thought that the acceptance of the following suggestions would ensure the development of the vernacular.

(1) Malayalam might be declared the court language of the State as of old.

(2) A committee of competent men might be appointed for preparing technical and scientific works in the vernacular.

(3) The subordinate officials might be asked to strictly adopt Malayalam as the medium of correspondence, so far, at any rate, as the people in general were concerned and more especially in the Department of Public Works. Passes for the removal of timber, *chellan* forms, money order forms, anchal receipt forms, etc., which were now printed in English should be printed in Malayalam.

(4) The judgments at least of the Munsiffs and the Magistrates might be written in the vernacular.

(5) Knowledge of the vernacular should be a *sine qua non* for all appointments in the subordinate ranks.

(6) Vernacular translations of all important official papers which are not of a confidential nature should be published in the Gazette simultaneously with their originals in English. The heading on the facing sheet of the Gazette should be printed in the vernacular also.

(7) The statements appended to the State Administration Report should also be translated and embodied in the Malayalam translation of that publication.

(8) The proceedings of the Legislative Council should be translated into Malayalam.

Dewan's reply.—Some of the matters referred to by you are so minor that they ordinarily escape attention. In regard to the publication of the translation in Malayalam of the front page of the Government Gazette, the matter will be looked into.

As regards correspondence in Malayalam, I have already replied to Mr. Mammen Mappillai, and so no further reply is needed.

As regards the Member's request for publishing the appendices to the Administration Report in Malayalam, it has to be remembered that it will require a larger stock of printing type, etc. The matter will, however, be examined.

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